

JOAN OF ARC

THE FRENCH celebrated yesterday the anniversary of the hero maid, Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, the Maid of Domremy. The Maid of Orleans belongs to France, but the justest and completest estimate of her belongs to America, and to Connecticut. Among the hills of Redding, on one of the loftiest of them, stands the summer home of Mark Twain, in which he died, a landmark in this part of the country. It was Mark Twain who gave to the world, after profound study, the wisest and truest story of the maiden general, who died at the stake so many centuries ago.

Twain's language, in the preface of his book "Joan of Arc," is reproduced here, in part, to revive in the minds of Times-Farmer readers appreciation of this wonderful girl soldier, who freed a people, when their hopes were the lowest, and their destruction seemingly accomplished.

"The character of Joan of Arc is unique. It can be measured by the standards of all times without misgiving or apprehension as to the result. Judge by any of them, judged by all of them, it is still flawless, it is still ideally perfect; it still occupies the loftiest place possible to human attainment, a loftier one than has been reached by any other mere mortal.

"When we reflect that her century was the brutallest, the wickedest, the rottenest in history, since the darkest ages, we are lost in wonder at the miracle of such a product from such a soil.

"She was truthful when lying was the common speech of men; she was honest when honesty was become a lost virtue; she was a keeper of promises when the keeping of a promise was expected from no one; she gave her great mind to great thoughts and great purposes when other great minds wasted themselves upon pretty fancies or upon poor ambitions; she was modest, and fine and delicate when to be loud and coarse might be said to be universal; she was full of pity when a merciless cruelty was the rule; she was steadfast when stability was unknown, and honorable in an age which had forgotten what honor was; she was a rock of conviction in a time when men believed in nothing and scoffed at all things; she was unfailingly true in an age that was false to the core; she maintained her personal dignity unimpaired in an age of fawnings and servilities; she was of dauntless courage when hope and courage had perished in the hearts of her nation; she was spotlessly pure in mind and body when society in the highest places was foul in both—she was all these things when crime was the commonest business of lords and princes, and when the highest personages in Christendom were able to astonish even that infamous error at the spectacle of their atrocious lives black with unimaginable treacheries, butcheries and bestialities."

Such was the maid, brave, gentle, wise and holy. She is the model upon which the French soldier has founded himself. He is today, the French fighting man as gentle as he is courageous!

As to the verities concerning this maid, they are beyond doubt. Her story is "the only story of a human life which comes to us under oath, the only one which comes from the witness stand."

The records of the trial of 1431 and of the Process of Rehabilitation, 25 years later, are in the archives of France. They tell the story of Joan's life.

As to Joan's standing as a general, she was victorious, leading a cowed and beaten people. She is in some respects, and perhaps in most, the greatest of all generals.

Said Louis Kossuth, "Consider this imposing distinction. Since the writing of human history began, Joan of Arc is the only person, who has ever held supreme command of the military forces of a nation at the age of seventeen."

The British and the French fight side by side, with America, in an interlinked bond of unity and friendship. The maid whom the French honor, is honored by all, a shining vision of the centuries that have passed; a splendid ideal for the gallant leaders of Allied Armies.

THE LATEST SLAUGHTER

AGAIN THE wires from France carry the story of densely massed Germans, who are greeted with terrible slaughter, paying in excessive manhood for the possession of a little territory.

The resistance which greets this latest effort for Paris is much stiffer than that which met earlier drives. The forward movement of the Kaiser's troops is less, much less, than the total described in the formula drawn from the facts of other drives.

So much front of attack; so many men employed; there should be penetration for half the distance of the front. Six miles only on a twenty mile front have the Germans gone in, and their salient point is so narrow as to preclude much more penetration.

Always the Americans are coming. Baker says that in France are "more" than 700,000 men. Not many of these can be engaged in the actual fighting. The reports of American casualties prove this. There must be reserves in large numbers which Foch is holding for his bludgeon; for that offensive, which must come when the foe has reached his maximum, as he is going into his decline and passing down the scale of power, or perhaps to use, in some critical moment of battle, when the foe engaged in his own offensive cannot readily or profitably meet an offensive launched by the Allies.

There comes from the French front a note of confidence, strong and clear. The Prussian makes haste, but cannot hasten with the haste of America.

AGE 21

ASSUMING FOR continental United States a population of 110,000,000, age 21 will produce some fighting men, but not nearly enough to bridge the gap between five millions and the number now in arms.

The population was somewhat more than half female. The males numbered less than 55,000,000.

These were distributed between ages 1 year to 100 years and over. Those one year of age are the most numerous class. The size of the group diminishes in each year, until those 100 and over are less than 4,000.

In 1910 the males aged 20 to 24, the five year period, were 4,580,000, of which 1,430,000 were aliens. The boys of 21, native born and available for conscription, would be one-fifth of 3,150,000, or about 630,000. Increasing the figures 20 per cent., to allow for increase during eight years, there would be 756,000 boys of 21 years available for selection.

At 21 years 152,000 boys, or more than 16 per cent. were married. The registration is everywhere depleted because boys from ages 16 to 21 have volunteered in large numbers. This is the age when war makes its maximum appeal to manhood. Many a boy is at the front, who remembered that he was born two or three years earlier than the event.

SECRETARY LANSING DESCRIBES THE PERFDY OF THE PRUSSIAN IN ADDRESS AT UNION COLLEGE

Points Out That Von Bernstorff Asked His Government for Advance Notice of Renewal of Murder Campaign That Germans Might Destroy Machinery In Their Ships—Knew Promises Would Not Be Kept.

Schenectady, N. Y., June 10.—"Prussianism and the idea of enduring peace among nations can never be brought into harmony; compromise cannot even be considered," Robert Lansing, secretary of state, declared here today in an address as honorary chancellor of Union College for 1918. Instance after instance from his own experience at the head of America's foreign office was cited to prove his point because, he asserted, "Americans, even those intellectually equipped, have but vague ideas of the attitude that made Prussianism possible."

"It is a fact not generally known," said Secretary Lansing, "that within six weeks after the Imperial government had, in the case of the Sussex, given this government its solemn promise that it would cease ruthless slaughter on the high seas, Count von Bernstorff, appreciating the worthlessness of the promise, asked the Berlin foreign office to advise him in ample time before the campaign submarine murder was renewed in order that he might notify the German merchant ships in American harbors to destroy their machinery, because he anticipated that the renewal of that method of warfare would, in all probability, bring the United States into the war."

"How well the ambassador knew the character of his government and how perfectly frank he was! He asked for the information without apology or indirection. The very bluntness of his message shows he was sure his superiors would not take offense at the assumption that their word was valueless and had only been given to gain time and that, when an increase of Germany's submarine fleet warranted, the promise would be broken without hesitation or compunction."

What a commentary on Bernstorff's estimate of the sense of honor and good faith of his government! "In view of this spirit of hypocrisy and bad faith, manifesting an entire lack of conscience, we ought not to be astonished that the Berlin foreign office never permitted a promise or a treaty to stand in the way of a course of action that the German government deemed expedient. Indeed not cite as proof of this fact the flagrant violations of the treaty neutralizing Belgium and the recent treaty of Brest Litovsk. This discreditable characteristic of German foreign policy was accepted by German diplomats as a matter of course and as a neutral, if not a praiseworthy method of dealing with other governments."

The causes of the war, Mr. Lansing said, were simply the German desire for world dominion.

"That was and is the central thought of Prussianism," he said. "It excited the cupidity of the governing and wealthy classes of empire; it dashed with its anticipated glories and by its promise of a boasted racial superiority the German millions who were to be the instrument of achievement. With a devotion and zeal worthy of better cause they turned their energy into these channels which would add the ruling classes."

"We must go on with the war. There is no other way. This task must not be left half done. We must not transmit to posterity a legacy of blood and misery. We may in this great conflict go down into the valley of shadows because our foe is powerful and inured to war. We must be prepared to meet disappointment and temporary reverse, but we must with American spirit rise above them; with courageous hearts we must go forward until this war is won."

GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC BLDGS. ARE DEDICATED

Waterbury, June 10.—New buildings of the George Junior Republic in Litchfield were dedicated at the annual meeting of the organization there Saturday. The old Buel home, which had been the home of the republic until burned in 1914, is succeeded by a central administration building, the gift of the association's president, Prof. Roswell P. Angier of Yale, with a dormitory connected on one side and a gymnasium on the other, these two structures being given by William Colgate of Litchfield. In the basement of the gymnasium there will be a complete manual training room, with machinery and tools for iron and carpenter work.

The officers elected are: President emeritus, Prof. Roswell P. Angier, of Yale; president, Harley P. Roberts, of Watertown; vice president, William T. Marsh of Litchfield, secretary, Ralph D. Cutler, of Hartford; treasurer, the Union & New Haven Trust Co.; director, Lester D. Babcock.

\$400,000 BLAZE IN CITY OF CARIBOU

Caribou, Me., June 10.—Damage caused by a fire which destroyed ten business buildings and two residences here early Monday was estimated by insurance agents at \$400,000, after a survey of the ruins. The fire started in the kitchen of a restaurant, spread rapidly and was beyond control before help arrived from nearby towns.

Record Price Paid For Holstein Calf

Milwaukee, June 8.—Champion Sylva Johanna, a six months old Holstein bull calf, sold for \$106,000 at the state fair park here yesterday. The previous record price was \$53,000, paid for the calf's mother, May Echo 891, a year ago. The mother holds the world's record with 41.01 pounds of butter and 1,665.8 pounds of milk for a seven day period. E. A. Stewart of Oconomowoc, Wis., was the buyer of the calf.

Bridgeport's proportion of the boys aged 21 is very satisfactory, considering all the facts.

FAITH IN AMERICA

LOYD GEORGE says that he pins his faith to America. There is no other way. England and France, Belgium and Serbia have exerted themselves to the utmost. It is America alone which can by the numbers and intelligence of her population, by the vastness and virility of her industry restore the balance of the world.

And America has reasons sufficient for making the fight all that can be made. America knows full well it is better to fight now and win now than to permit war to go to a draw, for in the latter event every democracy must go armed to the teeth, for a generation and perhaps for hundreds of years. The task is vast, but necessary.

AMERICAN FIGHTERS

THE AMERICAN BOYS in France are giving a good account of themselves. Their recent attack on the Marne, was one of the best of the war. To penetrate the German lines two miles and a half on a six mile front is not a discreditable showing. America has not yet begun to fight. Presently the boys will be there by the millions, with aeroplanes, gas, cannon and more of the sinews of war than Europe ever dreamed of. Then things will begin to break, and the decaying thrones of Turkey, Germany and Austria will fall apart.

WOKE WIFE IN NIGHT TO HAVE HER LEAVE HIM

Sidney A. Bean Nagged Wife This Way for Several Years.

WOULDN'T LET HER HANDLE MONEY

Mrs. Bean Denies Charges of Extravagance and Fast Living.

Tuesday, June 11. Tiring of being awakened in the middle of the night by her husband, Sidney Bean, who wanted to know when she was going to get out and let him live his life as he wanted to, Mrs. Sally N. Bean testified in the Superior court this morning that after a year or more of his nagging she finally consented to his importunities and signed an agreement of separation. He even said that he would sell the farm in Greenwich where they lived if that was the only way he could get her out.

The divorce action of Sidney A. Bean of Greenwich against Sally N. Bean for desertion came up before Judge Warner this morning after counsel were unable to agree on the motion to hear the proceedings in chambers. Mrs. Bean brought a counter suit naming one Sybil Elwood of New York as co-respondent.

When the matter of a separation was first brought Mr. Bean submitted an agreement in which he agreed to support his wife for a period of one year and no longer. Mrs. Bean consulted an attorney who advised that she refuse to sign. She did so and another agreement was drawn up whereby Mrs. Bean received an allowance and Mr. Bean signed the lease for his apartment in New York. It was never her desire to leave her home and she tried to induce Mr. Bean to start their married life over again. He refused saying that it was better to let things rest as they were and not try to live together. She saw him a number of times between the time they separated in 1914 and in March of this year when he brought the action for divorce.

Mrs. Bean testified that her husband drank continually and many times too much. As for the charges against her as regards her extravagance she stated that she was never allowed to handle the money. She mentioned one bill to which Mr. Bean took exception that of nearly \$100 for groceries. When it was itemized it was found that about \$30 was for groceries and necessities while more than \$50 went for whiskey and beer. Questioned as to the amount of money that Mr. Bean was supposed to have received from his father's estate she stated that he told her it amounted to about \$166,000. She said further that their living expenses were not nearly as high as stated by Mr. Bean. Mrs. Bean testified to the fact that her relations with Miss Elwood had always been friendly until Miss Elwood wanted to borrow \$500 from Mr. Bean after a visit to Stamford she found Miss Elwood had been to her home in her absence. Asking Mr. Bean if he had lent Miss Elwood the money he replied he had not but it was his business if he had as it was his money.

Mrs. Bean told the story of her visit to a road house called the Pines, with Miss Elwood while on their way to visit a friend of Mrs. Bean's in Otsego, N. Y. It was alleged by Miss Elwood and Mrs. Belden, the friend, they were on their way to visit that Mrs. Bean had been indiscreet with a man that they had found at this roadhouse. Mrs. Bean denied these allegations and stated that it was Miss Elwood that was indiscreet, and said that the relating of the story to Mrs. Belden the next morning was by way of a joke. She also said that the man who was Miss Elwood's friend had written to her after that and tried to get money from her but she had allowed the letter to go unnoticed.

When Mr. Bean took the stand he said at first that he only brought mutual friends to his home in Greenwich, but afterwards admitted that after he had separated from his wife Miss Elwood had been at his home in Greenwich to stay, two or three days at a time. As to his wife he had never refused to live with her but he didn't ask her to stay. He admitted that she had left her home with his consent. The matter was discussed but he never refused to live with her nor her husband.

Mr. Bean admitted that he had cheerfully aid an allowance of \$100 a month to his wife, and yet he considered that she had deserted him, according to his understanding of what is implied by the word desertion. He stated that he first learned things which led him to doubt his wife's fidelity from Miss Elwood, but he could not remember the occasion that prompted her to tell him and said he had to coax her to get her to give him the facts.

Mr. Bean was asked by Attorney Rowell why in a letter to Mrs. Bean he told her it would not be wise to enter a counter suit against him and he replied because she wanted more money than he was able to pay and for the reason that she would have a hard time proving her charge of habitual drunkenness. He stated Elven and where he met Miss Elwood but stoutly maintained that they were mere friends nothing more and had never been anything else.

Questioned by Attorney Nicholson Mr. Bean stated that his father left him an estate amounting to approximately \$50,000. This he received in 1910 and between that time and 1914 when his wife left him, about three-quarters of it was spent. According to his testimony it was squandered in fast living. Attorney Rowell finally succeeded in getting him to admit that the figures \$65,000 Elven and \$35,000 remaining were nearer the right ones and then he stated that the \$35,000 did not include the value of the farm in Greenwich which was at a low figure \$18,000.

Miss Elwood was put on the stand and related the circumstances of the night's stop at the Pines on the way to visit Mrs. Belden. She testified that she was so much under the influence of liquor that her mind was not clear on the matter. She denied having any other but friendly relations with Mr. Bean and said that he had never given her any money.

A. P. CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES THE LIFE AS IT IS IN BATTLE ZONE

CONDITIONS IN THE NORTH QUITE EXCITING, HE SAYS—LIVED IN TOWN SO CLOSE TO LINES THAT SHELLS GREETED HIM.

New York, June 7.—Experiences under fire and difficulties faced by correspondents in the battle zone in France are told in a letter just received by the Associated Press from one of its correspondents with the American expeditionary forces. He also tells of the fine morale of the American troops.

"The conditions in the north (referring to the Elise district) were quite exciting for correspondents," he writes. "When I was there I was living in a town so close to the lines that six inch shells came in as usual. A number of shrapnel broke right over my house, breaking off the brick-like shingles."

"A Carnegie bowler (steel helmet) was my best friend. There is nothing quite so upsetting as to be writing a piece for the papers and hear that whistle of a shell coming your way, hear it break almost over head and then hear the whistle that shrapnel makes as it shoots downward. The incessant racket kept up day and night."

"Nights it was worse; absolutely preventing sleep. There were the rumble and roar of French and German guns nearer the line, the crash of a French heavy about a block away, the whistle of shell going out and coming in, and the c-r-r-r-ump of Boche H. E. shells exploding. When you finally drop off to sleep about 3 in the morning the racket is not so great, but you never know whether you will wake up in the bed where you want to sleep, a hospital bed or whether the next thing you hear will be the voice of St. Peter telling you to wipe the mud off your boots before entering."

"Added to other troubles probably I got a small quantity of gas in me. I got a whiff about three weeks or so ago. It wasn't enough to do any harm aside of making me vomit once and making my eyes and throat smart."

BOMB INTENDED FOR SUBMARINE CHASERS AT THE NAVAL BASE

EXAMINATION OF FUSE BY EXPERT SHOWS IT WAS INTENDED FOR UNDER WATER USE—GOVERNMENT EXPERTS HERE.

It was learned today that the attempted destruction of the naval base at Black Rock by dynamite in the early hours of Wednesday morning was aimed not so much at the barracks in which many men were housed as the submarine chasers which are moored at the docks, and the ammunition magazines near the water front.

HENRY ASTOR DIES AT HIS COUNTRY HOME

Albany, June 8.—Henry Astor, a member of the famous American family of that name, who had been living the life of country gentleman in seclusion of his estate at West Copake, Columbia county, died last night after an illness of several weeks. He was a son of William B. Astor, but for many years had been estranged from the main branch of the family because, it is said, years ago he married the daughter of John Jacob Astor's gardener. His wife survives.

His mid-Victorian home at West Copake has been one of the show places of the vicinity for years, and there Mr. and Mrs. Astor have lived, surrounded by the friends Henry Astor chose at the age of 20 when he married Miss Malvina Dinehart, the child of a small farmer and gardener near the estate of William B. Astor at Red Hook, N. Y. Her father had done gardening work for the Astor family; Mr. Astor was the grandson of the original John Jacob Astor and William B. Astor's youngest son. He was born July 6, 1832.

It was not known until July, 1917, perhaps, to those in the immediate vicinity of West Copake that Mr. Astor had been enjoying the rents from property in the heart of New York valued at many millions. The deed of trust, which enabled him to command great wealth, revealed his kinship to the hundreds of members of the Astor family. He was the great-uncle of Vincent Astor.

NEW ENGLAND GOES FAR "OVER THE TOP" FOR THE RED CROSS

Employees of Gillette Razor and Other Manufacturers Heavy Subscribers.

While detailed figures are unavoidably delayed, it is now certain that New England's contribution to the Red Cross War Fund is greatly in excess of the national average. One of the significant phases is the response of the factory employees of Boston and other New England industrial centers, such as the Gillette Safety Razor Co., the largest razor manufacturing plant in the world, producing 20,000 Gillette Safety Razors and more than 35 miles of blades every day. Every one of the Gillette employees contributed, to a total of \$3,732, besides \$50,000 contributed by the company itself. The Gillette employees also subscribed \$70,000 to the Third Liberty Loan and the company \$300,000.

As one of the Gillette employees put it to a Red Cross collector: "When you've seen nearly 80 of your shopmates leave good jobs here and go over with the Old Flag you've just got to back 'em up, that's all!"

The Boston mail aeroplane made its first trip from New York.

"The throat is still a little sore. I did not get enough, luckily, to make me go to a hospital or even see a doctor. But I am glad I only had one small whiff instead of a couple of big ones."

"But the whole business is full to the brim with excitement bred by uncertainty, and quite the most interesting thing in the world. I would not have missed a single one of the experiences I have had for a million dollars. Any front, I think, is probably the most cheerful place on earth, although nobody would ever think so. The further you get away from the lines the more gloom there is. But where shells fly and life is worth about a nickel nothing matters to anybody. A laugh and a smile is the thing. I suppose this is because the average American soldier goes in to battle or into the front firmly convinced that he'll only get a wound if the luck is right, and at the same time determined to forget all about it and enjoy life. I have heard more funny stories and more laughter among our men in the line in one night than I have heard in all the rest of the time that I have been in Europe."

"And they are great crowd, these fighters of ours; wherever they go their fighting on the ground or in the air. They are game to the core, cheerful, happy and have one thought only. That is: 'Kill Germans.' And they never overlook a chance. You can't beat an army that sails into an enemy with a grin on its face and a chuckle in its heart."

grade of waterproof tape, the bomb was meant to explode in water possibly attached to the hull of a ship.

In looking over the infernal machine Jennings said: "The only thing which saved the neighborhood from great destruction was the fact that the caps screwed on each end of the steel cylinder were of such poor quality that they readily gave way under the tremendous pressure of the explosion."

"If the caps had been as strong as the balance of the machine the engineers would be unable to find even a splinter of the bomb or of anything else within a wide area. Three and a half pounds of dynamite could be packed in the cubic space of the bomb and as the fuse was of the variety that burns one foot in one minute it could be regulated so as to give the Hun agents plenty of time to attach the machine and make their getaway."

"The chances are that the miscreants meant to explode a floating magazine which would detonate all magazines aboard ship and ashore at the naval base, and in case their plan worked out, the result would have been too terrible to contemplate."

Captain E. O. Cronan, chief of the Detective Bureau, worked until a late hour last night and was in communication constantly with Federal and State officials until an early hour this morning.

It was also understood that all factory heads in Bridgeport where the slightest chance of aliens capable of making a bomb similar to the one used could working, were closely questioned and an effort is being made to find out the machine shop where the deadly missile was manufactured.

While the Naval authorities will not discuss the matter, the fact that they have taken the greatest precautions against a similar attempt being made by the agents of Germany shows in a most emphatic manner that they regard the attempt as being most serious.

The patrols at the naval base, both on the water front and at every point on shore are on the tip toe of expectancy for another and even more desperate attempt being made by Hun agents who apparently believe that by crippling the Black Rock station they will hamper the work of coastal patrol by the submarine chasers.

ICE PLAYS HAVOC WITH STEAMERS

Washington, June 11.—The first merchant fleet this year from Seattle to the salmon industries on Bristol Bay got stuck in late ice in Behring sea and one steamer, the Tacoma, has been sunk, according to word received today by the department of commerce.

The ice steamer Roosevelt of the bureau of fisheries has located the crew and passengers of the Tacoma and has begun their assistance. Four other ships were today to safety.

British estimated German air losses in three weeks at 336.